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SUBJECT

Li I-Ling-woo; Anonymous Circular (Chin.)
denouncing —

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 1116
Date 16/4/17

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

16th April, 1917.

REPORT ON Li Tsung Woo.

Made by D.S.I. Brewster.

Forwarded by Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

Li Tsung Woo (李徵五) still retains his residence at 369 Avenue Edward VII. He went to Nanking on the 11th instant and has not yet returned. It is reported that he is visiting the Vice President.

Your obedient servant,

M. Brewster.
Detective Sub-Inspector.

Chief Detective Inspector.

AI MUNICIPAL POLICE

PTAIN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

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Translation of printed circular.

To Capt. Supt. of Police.

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Please read this story of the crimes committed by a person
intended to be a revolutionist.

On account of the abolition of the fallen Manchu dynasty
revolution broke out and soon transformed our country into a
republic. The original intention of this transformation was
for the benefit of social progress and also to get rid off the
bad persons and to comfort the good. Unexpectedly, during these
five years of the Republic, fighting and upheavals came in rapid
succession. If we wished to know the reasons, we would find that
they were caused by persons of society who did not follow their
conscience. For this reason we determine to get rid of anti-
revolutionists and pseudo-rebels from the country. To carry this
into effect, we should first deal with Lee Tsung Woo, the rascal.
To prove the genuineness of this statement, we only need glance
over the following list of crimes committed by him :-

(1) Biography of Lee Tsung Woo.

A native of Ningpo and a vagabond. At the end of the Manchu
reign he gathered and collected many loafers and terrorised and
defrauded the country folks, kidnapped women, harboured robbers,
open gambling dens and what not.

(2) Lee Tsung Woo at the time of the First Revolution.

Having committed numberless crimes, he was wanted in earnest by
the Authorities of his native place and escaped to Shanghai where
he bolstered up Chen Chi Mei, who made him Commander-in-Chief of
the Kwong Foh Chun (Republican Army). In the above capacity he

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began to collect his old colleagues and made a big show of his power.

(3) Lee Tsung Woo in Military power.

While in full authority he committed himself very improperly. He ordered his troops to loot as part of their duty and despatched a portion of them to Haichow to smuggle salt to Shanghai in order to enrich his own pocket. Unexpectedly the ship that carried the salt sank in a storm and some of the crew were drowned. Alas ! these innocent and strong citizens should suffer death in their blind endeavour to perform duty which was only to benefit the self-aggrandising leader.

(4) Lee Tsung Woo at the time of the Second Revolution.

During this time when the rebels had failed everywhere and had taken refuge in Shanghai, Lee in conjunction with Wong Tsze Liang secretly planned with the Government detectives to wantonly prosecute his partizans. For instance, the betrayal of Wong Hyi Tsang (王實章) by Tsang Lau Dah (章力良) and the assassination of Tsang Nyi Kong (張二綱) by Tsong Sau Liang (章少良). These cases are well-known to the public that they were instigated by Lee.

(5) (A portion of this paragraph is not legible).

It says that Lee and a Divisional Commander of Troops at Nanking obtained possession of over \$50,000. for the purpose of doing something, but they did nothing and appropriated the money to their own use.

(6) Lee during the Third Revolution.

After the 3rd revolution when the rebel party came once more into power, Lee Tsung Woo was in fear of being the victim of revenge; so he allied himself with ex-Taoyin Chow and with the prominent Hunan rebels planned to smuggle opium into Shanghai to profit thereby. Unfortunately for him the undertaking was discovered and the people

concerned arrested and convicted, but Lee escaped from being penalised by the law.

(7) Lee Tsung Woo of the present day.

After the death of Yuan Shih Kai, the former constitution revived. Our Government remitted money to Shanghai for the purpose of repatriating the revolutionists. Profiting by this occasion, that rascal Lee bribed the others to elect him on one of the examining staffs connected with the Repatriation which post he did not hold honorarily. Also, he sent his subordinates; Hsu Tsung Ah (许振亚), Lee Lai Sung (李蘭生), Ting Sze Hsi (丁士杰), Kau Ih Mew (高一谋), Tseu Sing Ming (周醒民), Yau Ping Ching (姚屏卿), etc. to place bombs on the Sin Sze Kya roof garden, to threaten Wong Tseu-Chau (黄楚九). Nominally, he said that he would protect him on condition that he would permit a performance to be staged at the Sin Sze Kya and that the money realised from this performance would be for the benefit of the revolutionists. In reality, that money was proportionately divided between Lee and his subordinates. By doing thus, they prevented the affair dealing with repatriation from reaching perfection. Again, that rascal Lee employed the name "repatriation" to ask the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe several tens of thousands of dollars, which he said he would be used for buying the passage tickets. He spent only a small sum of money, the remainder of which went into his own pocket.

(8) Lee's greediness and unsatisfied taste.

Lee was not satisfied with what he squeezed from the passage tickets. He also cheated Yu Ya Ching to request the Tien Zoen Wu Dah theatre to stage a performance in aid of the revolutionists. By playing this trick he got another sum equal to that which he gained at Sin Sze Kya, while the revolutionists did not get a cash from the affair.

"Ah ! brethern, Shanghai is the metropolis of our country, a place where the eyes of both the Chinese and Foreign residents are focussed, and in that very place we find that ~~xxxxxx~~ rascal employing his skill in plots and all the crimes he can commit. Not only our country will suffer the evil consequences that will follow, but the Foreigners will look down upon us. If we do not get rid of that rascal soon, more evils will in stove for us. Brethern, beethern, rise up and get rid of that vagabond at once.

(sd) The revolutionists residing at Shanghai.

There may be a Substaince
of truth in certain portions
of the attached Circular
which "the revolutionists
residing in Shanghai"
have written in denunciation
of General Lee Tsing Woo
but altho' his reputation
is not very high he is not
by a long way the rascal
that he is painted in this
Document.

The writers are unself
enemies of his who are
seeking for reasons of
their own to do him an
injury.

Wm. A. Munro
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